

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1836.

Washing Sheep in a Vat.

It may be rather late in the day to say much upon this subject, but peradventure it may hereafter do some good, if not immediately, to remind our wool-growing readers of the necessity of having their wool in first rate order for market. We have said much on this subject heretofore; and much more needs to be said before every one will be convinced that there is more lost, in every sense of the word by having fleeces not properly cleansed than there can be gained. But what we wish to remind you of at present, is a method of washing sheep where there is no deep water sufficiently convenient, or even where there is. The method is to make a vat sufficiently large to wash a sheep in, by a small brook and conduct the water into it. This may be done where there is a small fall in brooks. The water may be conducted into it, and the person who washes stands outside and performs the necessary duties.

When the water becomes foul, it may be let out, and more let in. Simple as this may appear to some, we have been told that it is the best mode that can be adopted. Mr. B. Nason, of Augusta, informed us that he washed his flock of five or six hundred in this way last spring, and never had them washed better. The stream that he used was a small one that run through his pasture. The person who washed them was not obliged to stand in the water, and every thing was done easily and comfortably. The sheep were kept cleanly, and on the whole he preferred it to any mode that he had ever practised.

Beet Sugar.

Many of our readers undoubtedly know that sugar has for a long time been successfully made in France, from a species of Beet. Bonaparte first encouraged the manufacture of it, and by giving bounties, and bestowing privileges, he at length was enabled to have it brought to perfection, and his country rendered independent of others in regard to sugars during his reign. The sugar is said to be of a good quality, and to be made with as much profit as from the sugar cane.

We were particularly gratified to receive a letter from a friend upon this subject, from which the following is an extract.

Hallowell, June 3, 1836.

MR. HOLMES—Dear Sir—At a late visit to Philadelphia I found several of my friends actively

employed in an attempt to introduce into this country the culture of the Beet and the manufacture of sugar from it. For this purpose I found that they had sent an agent into France to obtain as much information as practicable about the seed, the culture and the fabrication according to the last improvements. The agent has reported his progress giving more than hopes of his ultimate success; and he has sent some of the seed of the white Silesian beet, of the kind most approved in France for the production of sugar. I forward to your care a small sample of the seed, of which if proper care be taken, a crop may be raised, and its seed spread through the country. In the mean time the most successful method of the manufacture will be known—and I trust only a few years will elapse before the production of sugar in families will be as common as that of soap. I also send you a specimen of beet sugar which was bought at Havre for 9 cents per lb.

J. M.

The specimen sent us is equal to any loaf Sugar that we ever saw. It may be seen at our office.

Slate in Foxcroft.

It gives us pleasure at all times to hear of the geological or mineral resources of our State. The following extract from a letter received the other day, gives a very encouraging account of the slate quarry opened at Foxcroft by Mr. Leavitt. We hope it will prove to be a profitable quarry to the proprietor. The call for slate to roof buildings in our cities has heretofore been very great, and if it can be supplied near home of as good quality as elsewhere, there will be a source of profit opened, and another step toward being independent of foreign aid in such matters.

"The quarry was first noticed last fall, but considered nothing more than what is common in this part of the country, as we often find slate rocks united with the rocks about us. Passing it one day last fall I found that some one had been picking it open and left some pieces on the ground. I then examined it myself, and found the whole ledge to be pure slate. I split out some and sent a specimen to Boston, which was pronounced by good judges to be sound, and of a quality sufficiently good for covering buildings. I afterwards cut out some pieces and framed them for cyphering slates and sent them to Bangor, which were considered by many as the best ever exhibited in that place, and they were noticed by several papers in this State and Massachusetts.

"I have been informed that such slate was worth from \$25, to \$28 per ton. They can be transported from this quarry to Bangor for from \$6, to \$7, per ton.

Respectfully Yours,

BENJN. LEAVITT.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Graham's Currying Machine.

We had the pleasure on Saturday last, of examining one of the most perfect and ingenious machines that we have seen for many a year.

It is a machine for currying, or as a Farmer

would say, for *skiving* and *whitening* skins. It is somewhat complicated in its structure, but may be operated by hand, water, steam, or any other power. We saw a skin passed through it, and can testify to the ease, precision and perfection with which it does its work—indeed, every operation that can be done by the most skillful hand with the knife, can be effected as skilfully with this machine.

The inventor is Mr. Seth Graham, of Farmington, who is well known in this section of the country as the inventor of several very ingenious machines for various purposes.

Journal of the Weather—Progress of Vegetation, &c. for 35 years.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following abstract of a Journal of the weather, progress of vegetation and incidental remarks, kept by Mr. Joshua Whitman of North Turner. Mr. W. has not the instruments for keeping exact scientific memoranda of the Thermometer, Barometer, &c. His data are furnished by observation and he has faithfully recorded them as he found or observed them.

Year.	Days when maple, birch, and beech were in full leaf.	Days when apple trees were in full bloom.	Kind of weather on the 4th of July.
1800	May 12		Fair and hot.
1801	" 1		Fair and hot.
1802	" 19		Fair.
1803	" 23		Fair.
1804	" 15		Fair.
1805	" 19		Fair—thunder, showers.
1806	" 23		Fair.
1807	" 26		Rainy—cloudy.
1808	" 17		Cloudy—rain.
1809	" 24		Pleasant.
1810	" 23	May 29	Foggy—fair.
1811	" 14	" 21	Fair and very hot.
1812	June 1	June 9	Fair.
1813	May 26	" 3	Fogg, hot, with thunder.
1814	" 24	May 27	Hot—thunder.
1815	June 4		Fair and cool.
1816	" 5	June 9	Cold—wind N. W.
1817	May 30	" 6	Foggy—fair—cloudy.
1818	" 31	" 3	Foggy—fair—rain.
1819	June 4	" 3	A little rain.
1820	May 26	May 26	Dry and hot.
1821	" 29	June 3	Fair.
1822	" 25	May 28	Fair and warm.
1823	June 1	June 2	Fair—very dry.
1824	May 31	May 31	Drying W. wind.
1825	" 19	" 23	Fair—cloudy.
1826	" 17	" 20	Fair—thunder.
1827	" 23	" 25	Rain—fair.
1828	" 24	" 29	Fair—thunder.
1829	" 24	" 25	Rainy—cloudy.
1830	" 14	" 15	Fair—rain.
1831	" 18	" 21	Fair—hot.
1832	June 4	June 7	Fair.
1833	May 23	May 26	Hot—thunder showers.
1834	" 29	June 1	Cloudy—hot.
1835	June 1	" 6	Cloudy—warm.

Miscellaneous Facts.

1800—May 8th—Rainy A. M.—P. M. sunshine.
1801—April 27—Fair and warm, many farmers have done sowing rye, wheat, oats peas, flax, &c. Forest trees appear green, but not in full leaf.
May 8—Cloudy, but good weather to finish sow-

ing, and prepare the ground to plant corn, potatoes, &c.

1802—May 8th—Dry weather; many are chopping up and piling their felled trees for planting—good weather for clearing burnt land.

1803—May 8—A heavy damp snow fell 12 inches on a level.

1804—May 8th—Very hot—good farming weather except too hot.

1805—May 19th—Forest trees in full leaf.

1806—May 23d, do do.

1807—May 20, do do.

1808—May 17, do do.

1809—May 24, do do.

1810—May 23, do do.

Days when Robbins and Blue Birds sing—Swallows appear, and frogs are heard.

1811—April 17—Swallows appear.

" " 5—Frogs are heard.

1813 " 14, do do.

1814 " 17, do do.

1816 " 23, do do.

" " 3, Robbins sing.

" " 29, Swallows appear.

1817 " 27, Frogs are first heard.

1818—May 4, do do.

1819—April 13, Robbins and blue birds sing.

" " 22, Frogs are heard.

1821 " 22, do do.

1822 " 19, do do.

1823 " 16, do do. and the skate bug plays on the water.

1824 " 13, Frogs are heard.

1825 " 11, do do.

1826 " 18, do do.

1827 " 4, do do.

1828 " 12, do do.

1829 " 23, do do.

" " 4, Blue birds sing.

" " 9, Robbins sing.

1830—March 20, Blue birds sing.

" " 22, Robbins sing.

" April 9, Frogs are heard.

" May 3, Swallows appear.

1831—March 3, Ground or striped squirrel appear. March 13, Robbins sing. April 7, Blue birds sing.

1832—March 26, Robbins sing. April 13, Blue birds sing and butterflies appear. May 2, Frogs are heard.

1833—March 24, Robbins sing. 29, Blue birds sing. April 13, Frogs are heard. May 2, Swallows appear.

1834—March 18, Blue birds sing. 20, Robbins sing. April 9, Frogs are heard. May 8, Swallows appear.

1835—March 26, Robbins sing. April 11, Blue birds sing.

Mr. Watson's Horse—Dey of Algiers.

The lovers and breeders of good horses in this vicinity will be gratified to learn that Mr. Watson of East Windsor, Conn. has brought three fine horses to stand in Maine this season, viz: HIGHLANDER—YOUNG HIGHLANDER, and DEY OF ALGIERS. The Dey of Algiers stands in this village and at Augusta for the season. He is really a beautiful and superb animal, combining elasticity, elegance of motion, with good size, bone, muscle, excellent symmetry of form, and splendid figure. Mr. Watson is deserving encouragement for the pains he has taken, and we hope he will receive it.

Surely those farmers who wish to breed first rate horses have now, with the advantages offered by this horse, an excellent opportunity to do it. It is true, the winter has been rather severe, and hor-

ses have been rather dull in the market, but they must and will be raised, and it is easier, cheaper, and vastly more profitable to raise good ones than it is poor ones.

The Young Messenger also stands part of the time here, so that the various tastes of our farmers in the horse line cannot fail of being gratified.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—I recollect of reading in your paper some time ago, of depredations committed on several of the citizens of this State, by an animal supposed to be the "Garden Hog;" and as there is an animal now infesting this country which proves to be very troublesome, and being unable to determine to what species he belongs, I should like to give a short account of his deportment in this place, in the hope that you or some of your correspondents may inform me what he is, and how he may be destroyed. The animal does not appear to be confined to time or place to do his mischief, but finds his way into houses, barns, granaries, cellars &c. by night and by day, and carries off whatever comes in his way. He is remarkably fond of tea for a beverage, and more than once has robbed an old lady's tea canister to allay his thirst. He has taken several articles of clothing, yarn, &c. and occasionally a little cash when it has come in his way. I am told by one of my neighbors that he once took a cheese from his shelf, carried it partly across the house and dropped it on the floor, whether from his teeth or claws he does not know. He has been equally unfortunate within a few days past in attempting to carry pork from my barrel, inasmuch as he has twice in succession dropped it on the ground before he left the cellar. He appears almost as timid as the Hare—the softest notes of the human voice will often cause him to drop whatever he has in his claws. He appears remarkably fond of fruits and vegetables, and from the quantity he has sometimes eaten I should judge him to be a gormandizer. For two years in succession he took nearly all my early apples; but the last season I determined to get the hands of him, and accordingly picked all my early apples while quite green except what grew on one limb which I left in order to see if any of these animals were still lurking about my premises. But I soon found the hard winter had not destroyed them. One soon made his appearance and took every apple I had left on the tree; and what was more surprising to me, he took off the limb on which the apples grew, probably with his teeth, as smoothly as though it had been cut with a knife. Now if the animal is of the hog kind, it is remarkably strange to me how he could get into the top of an apple tree; but as there are other traits in his character which so much resemble the hog, I shall leave it for others who are better skilled in the nature of animals than I am to decide to what class he belongs. A.

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

Rotation of Crops.

"Different theories have been advanced to account for the operations of manures in promoting the growth of vegetables, none of which seem altogether satisfactory. The common opinion is, that the substances employed as manures, are the food of plants, and are absorbed by the root. This hypothesis may be true to a certain extent, when applied to some manures, but cannot be true with regard to them all; for it is well known that not only chalk and lime, but even flints, are very beneficial to some soils. Another opinion is, that manures act by bringing soils to such a consistence as is favorable to the growth of roots of vegetables and to the affording of them water in a proper quanti-

ty. A third opinion is, that manures act as a stimulant on the roots of vegetables, and thus excite them to more vigorous action. Some authors think that manures act as solvents on matters previously contained in the soil, and thus fit them for entering the root of plants; and others, that they act chemically, by forming combinations favorable to vegetation. Which of these hypotheses is best founded, it is difficult to determine; but it does not seem unlikely that they may all be true to a certain extent.

"From the advantages derived from a change of crops in agriculture, it has been supposed that different vegetables derive a different kind of nourishment from the same soil, selecting what is best adapted to their own support and leaving a supply of nourishment of other kinds for vegetables of a different species. Was this, however, the case, vegetables would not so much impede each other's growth when placed near together. And in the operation of grafting, we have clear proof that the juices received by the roots of one species of tree may, by the organization of the inserted twig, be subservient to the growth of leaves, flowers and fruit of a different kind. The advantages derived from a change of crop can be better explained on other principles: some plants extend their roots horizontally on the surface of the soil—others strike them downward to a considerable depth. Some plants are found to bend or harden the soil, others to loosen it. By varying the crop, therefore, the soil, is preserved in a middle state between too much stiffness and too much friability.—Nor is this the only good effect arising from this difference of roots. From this circumstance some vegetables draw their nourishment from the surface of the earth, while others derive it partly from a greater depth. So that by a change of crops, a larger portion of soil is made to contribute to the nourishment of plants than could have been by the cultivation of any single species. One other advantage to be derived from a change of crops is this: some plants derive nearly all their support from the soil, while others derive a large portion of their nourishment from the air. The good effects of a change of crop may therefore be sufficiently explained without supposing that each particular species of vegetable is nourished by a different kind of food."

The above extract is from an agricultural work published some fifty years since, in England. Although improvements in agriculture, since that time, has not kept pace with those in the Mechanic arts, yet I think we can account for the advantages in a rotation of crops a little more rationally than it is there done.

Plants as well as animals, require a certain kind of nourishment, and when they are abundantly supplied with that which is most congenial to their nature, they exhibit a healthy and vigorous growth. The same kind of food will not nourish all kinds of plants no more than it will all kinds of animals. A man would be called unwise who should attempt to raise hogs and sheep on the same kind of food. It is true, they will live, but their growth will not compare with what it would be if each was regularly supplied with its own proper food. So we can raise wheat and potatoes from the same kind of earth, but not in so great quantities or of so good qualities as though each was supplied with nourishment congenial to its own nature. There is one principle which operates almost universally in the formation of plants, and to the absence of which, in some soils, is doubtless the cause of the failure of crops. This principle is Carbon. Crops exhaust soil in proportion as they absorb this principle; consequently those kinds which require most of it will not answer to follow each other, unless the exhausted property is supplied. But if this be done one kind of crop may be cultivated upon the same ground for any term of years. That pure earth does not possess the proper food for plants is a fact demonstrated by many experiments. "A Geologist having mixed calcareous earth, pure earth of alum, selix and magnesia in various proportions and moistened them with pure water found that no grain would grow in them; but when they were moistened with water from the dunghill, corn grew in them prosperously. Hence the necessity of the carbonic principle is apparent." But carbon is not the only food of man, but it may justly be termed their staff of life. Hence the duty of the farmer is to ascertain what would promote the most luxurious growth of different plants.

and then what substance contains this in the greatest abundance and apply it.

When I am a little more at leisure I shall pursue this subject, but at present I am obliged to make the days fifteen hours long, besides what time I have for reading and writing.

M. S.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Letter from a Father, living in the State of New York, to his Son in Western Pennsylvania.

ON IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c.

TO MY SON—It is intended this letter shall be composed of miscellaneous subjects, and bring into view several things which, although very important to farmers, have not been distinctly noticed in the preceding letters. I begin with implements of husbandry. To have tools enough to work with, and such as are well adapted to the uses for which they are designed, is very essential to successful agriculture. To labor with a worn-out implement, or with one that was never fit for the use to which it is applied, or that is dull, or in other respects out of order, is, to say the least, exceptionable economy. Many do this under a mistaken notion of prudence. Nothing, they think, should be lost—every implement should, as they suppose, be made to perform all the service of which it is capable, or in other words, be fully worn out. Much of this prudence is indeed commendable, but it may be, and often is, carried to an unreasonable extreme. Suppose, from considerations of economy, you operate from day to day with a worn out, broken, dull, and worthless hoe, when with a few shillings a good one might be purchased, with which double the value of labor, could with equal and perhaps greater ease, be performed. Is this, think you, practicing according to enlightened views of economy? Farmers whose resources are small, must not indeed expect to be supplied with all the varieties of implements which, in connection with more liberal circumstances, would be advisable; yet they should, so far as their means will admit, have a supply of such as are most needed, and these should be well constructed for their uses, and be kept in good order.

Much depends on keeping tools in proper order, and preserving them from needless ruin. I have spoken of the hoe. It is a cheap thing, and certainly it is one of the most important implements of husbandry. But it needs to be kept in good order. In my early life, having no Genesee Farmer to instruct me, or suggest improvements, I scarcely knew any better way, when my hoe was battered and became dull, than to use it in that condition. The principal remedy for the evil then known to me was, to put on the more strength. So slow was I, and just so slow are farmers in general, to make, without example or instruction even the slightest improvement in husbandry. Having for many years been a diligent reader of agricultural journals, I have learned, among other things, that a hoe, as well as an axe or a sythe, can be made to operate better for being sharpened. Had I learned nothing more, this alone would have nearly remunerated what the journals cost me. I now keep a file almost exclusively for sharpening my hoes, shovels and spades, and frequently, when I carry my hoe into the field, I take my file with me, that if by any means my hoe should become dull, I may readily put it in order.

There is, in the practice of many farmers, an unpardonable slackness in needlessly exposing to damage such tools as are liable to be injured by the weather. All tools, composed in whole or in part of wood, are of this description. When tools thus composed are, as many allow them to be, perpetually exposed to the weather, they hasten to destruction, and the period of their existence is very short. All such tools should be kept under cover, and exposed to the weather as little as they can be consistently with the use required of them. Here permit me again to bring myself and my own practice into view, for in no other way can I so happily illustrate the sentiments which I wish to express. In the early days of my husbandry, I did not so well understand the economy of farming implements as I should have done, nor was I sufficiently careful to keep my tools under cover. The consequence was, my tools lasted but a little while, and the expense of keeping myself supplied with them amounted to a heavy tax. It was not until nearly twenty years ago, when I began to read the journals, that I fairly understood the importance of

keeping wooden tools under cover. Here again I am indebted to the agricultural journals. Let it not be said, common sense should have been a sufficient teacher, relative to the subject of which I am treating. True it should, but common sense has rarely been found sufficient, without other help, to teach the most simple maxims of husbandry.

I altered my practice, and became very careful to house my wooden tools. The difference in their durability was soon found to be almost surprising, and my tool tax was reduced to at least 50 per cent. I have now two ploughs which have been in use not less than twelve years, and although they have been used, more or less, every year, they are still good. It is not known to me, that there has been the least giving out in the wooden part of either of them. My practice is, when I have done ploughing, to put my plough immediately under cover. The same is my practice in regard to every other wooden implement of husbandry. I can assure you, that to take good care of tools, and especially to house such as are likely to damage by the weather, is, to the farmer, a matter of no trifling importance. No one who neglects to do this, should expect to become a thrifty and successful agriculturist.

The adage, "A place for every thing, and every thing in its place," is, to all business men, and especially to farmers full of import. There are many practical men who indulge a carelessness as to putting things, and especially tools, to their proper places, which never fails, and cannot fail, of operating to their great disadvantage. There are many whose practice it is, when they have done their work, to drop their tools, and leave them where they were last in use, instead of gathering them up, as they should do, and carry them to their appropriate place. This practice admits of no excuse. It is needless, and the evils with which it is fraught are many and great. Hence, when tools are wanted, they are not to be found, for not unfrequently it is entirely forgotten where they were left. Much time is spent in searching for lost tools, and business in the mean time suspended, because it cannot go on for the want of them. Nothing can be easier than to prevent all such unhappy disasters, and many other perplexities and damages, which result from the same culpable cause. The only requisite is, to make it an habitual practice to gather up tools when work is done, and carry them to a place appropriated to their keeping. To have a particular place for every set of tools, or several sets together, may seem rather notional, yet it is very important.

Farming business, more if possible than another, needs to be carried on in an orderly and systematical manner. In general, only one sort of work should be going on at a time, and as a general rule, that one sort should be finished before another is undertaken. Some there are who strive hard for perishable treasures, and yet accomplish little or nothing, because, instead of doing one thing at a time, and doing it well, they mix together and half do many things thus rendering their efforts inefficient and unavailing. It is of the first importance to a farmer, that he plan and manage his business in such a manner as always to be ready for his work when it comes to him. By this I mean, he should take effectual care to keep his business in a forward condition, and never suffer ordinary causes to hinder him from being ready to perform every sort of work at the time when it should be done. How often we see the reverse of this? Many there are who always keep their business behind hand. Of course, when planting time comes, they are not ready for it—their ground is not prepared and there is other work which must be done before they can attend to planting. Accordingly, if they plant at all they plant out of season, and can have little prospect of gathering any other than a light and imperfect crop. It happens just so when the time comes to sow wheat, or put in seed for any other crop. They are not ready. This, to say the least is a miserable way of conducting the business of a farm. So far is it from being the right way, that it is the very antipode of correct practice. The only true comfortable, and successful way of conducting the business of a farm is, to keep fully up with it, and be ready to do every thing at the time when it should be done. This requires good planning, prudent forecast, and a due regard to order and system in the regulation and management of business.

My next and closing remark is, that farmers should know the value of time, and learn to improve it in the best practical manner. It is impossible to attend, in a proper manner, to the numerous and multifarious concerns of husbandry, without practicing rigid economy as to time. When I speak of time only as it relates to temporalities, I scarcely know what language can be employed duly to express its worth. It has been said, "time is money," but this is only a very faint and imperfect expression of its value. It is, indeed, the richest treasure which our beneficent Creator has been pleased to commit to our trust. Money is not comparable to it. Yet how many there are who place no estimate upon it, and squander it away in idleness and profligacy! To know how to improve time to the best advantage—to gather up the fragments thereof, and apply them all to useful purposes are attainments of inestimable value. Happy the man who has been able to make himself, in any good measure, master of these almost sacred, arts. How many baskets full, think you, will he take up?

A FATHER.

New York State, March, 1836.

The House-Wife.—Preserving Butter.

Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good, in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down one in June, and the other in August, 1834, and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, *no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter*—because it is believed that water, and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange co. Dairy Women say, "give us good hard water and we will make good butter," for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean, it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will never clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is *all* mixed, and *all* dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough, and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till *all* the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the butter to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In 20 months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.—*Cultivator.*

Pasture for Swine.

A lot of land well seeded down to clover is wanted by good cultivators for pasturing swine. The quantity of land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more pleasant food to the animals for whose use it is destined. The pig pasture should have a good supply of water, and running water is to be preferred to still water, but the latter is better than none. Hogs should not be permitted to run in their summer pasture till about the first of May; and they should be well ringed, or the gristle of their noses should be shaved off before they are allowed that liberty.—*Id.*

Coughs and Colds.—Horse radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, cough, colds, and cases of incipient consumption.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

Agricultural.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Analysis of Soils.

It has been given as the *golden rule* in Agriculture, "To use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, light land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder;" or in other words to remedy the existing defect, whatever that may be. In order to do this we must know what that defect is; we must understand the nature of the soil we are to operate upon, in order to determine whether this or that kind of manure is to be applied, or whether a large or small quantity is needed to bring the proportions of the soil to the standard of fertility. It is therefore of importance that the farmer should be acquainted with the nature and proportions of the constituents of soils; that he should know what these proportions are in such as are most fertile; and also what they are in the soil which he has to cultivate. This cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy but by analysis.

Another consideration in favor of analysis of soils, is, that it will substitute precision of language for the very indefinite and unsatisfactory mode of expression which now prevails. Thus for instance, the distinction between a *sandy* and a *clayey loam*, often does not depend so much upon certain proportions of clay and sand, as upon the quality of the soil where the term is used. In a sandy region of the country, a soil might be termed *clayey*, while the same soil in a clayey region would be called *sandy*. Another instance:—a large crop of some grain or vegetable is raised; the success is principally owing to the nature of the soil; but unless the proportions of its ingredients are given precisely, instead of describing its qualities by indefinite expressions, we are at a loss to know how to imitate those proportions.

The constituents of soils which more particularly influence their fertility, are these. 1. *Stones and pebbles*. These generally have little other effect than to keep the soil loose and porous, as they are usually hard and unchanging. Sometimes however they absorb and retain water, and also disintegrate and mix with the finer parts of the soil. 2. *Siliceous matter*. This is commonly in the form of fine and coarse sand. Soils where this predominates are little injured by water, having little attraction for it, and retaining it feebly. They never winter kill wheat. 3. *Aluminous matter*. This is the predominant constituent of clay soils. Unlike the preceding, it has a powerful attraction for water, and retains it strongly; hence clay will remain long suspended in water, while sand sinks immediately. Aluminous soils suffer from too much wet, and bake hard in a dry season. 4. *Carbonate of lime*. This exists in the form of limestone, chalk, and shells. It is a principal constituent of marl. Soils which have a due proportion of this ingredient are naturally fertile and durable in a high degree. 5. *Animal and vegetable substances*. These improve the soil by operating in several ways. They give warmth to the soil, furnish nutriment directly to the plant, absorb moisture and nutritious substances from the air and render the soil loose and preserve it in a state of pulverization. 6. *Water*. The power soils possess of retaining moisture enables them to resist the effects of drouth. In analysis, the quantity of water held by soils after being exposed to the sun's rays, is that only which is considered as forming a component part of them.

The following method of analyzing soils, or ascertaining the proportions of their component parts, is, if carefully conducted, sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

Specimens of the soil should be taken about three inches below the surface, and from the average of the field. A convenient quantity to experiment upon, after stones are separated, is about 400 grains.

1. Separate by two sieves all the stones and pebbles; with one, those larger than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and with the other those less. To effect this, the soil must be first well dried in the sun and gently bruised in a mortar. Then ascertain by weighing, the rate per cent each bears to the original mass and note it down.

2. The soil after weighing is then placed in a crucible and heated ten or fifteen minutes to a temperature of about 300 Fahrenheit, constantly stir-

ring it; and if a thermometer is not used, the proper degree of heat may be easily ascertained by means of the wooden rod with which it is stirred; while the color of the wood remains unchanged it is not too hot, but as soon as it begins to become brown, the process must be stopped. It is then again weighed, and the loss is set down as water.

3. It is next returned to the crucible, and exposed to a high red heat, till no blackness remains in it, repeatedly stirring it with an iron rod so as to expose new surfaces continually to the air. It is again weighed, and the loss denotes the amount of animal and vegetable matter.

4. Mix the remainder with three or four times its weight of water, stir it thoroughly for several minutes, until it is intimately diffused, and then suffer it to rest. The coarse sand will fall to the bottom of the vessel in about a minute, the finer in two or three minutes. The liquid is then poured off into another vessel, the sand dried and weighed, and its quantity noted down as *silicious soil*.

5. The decanted liquid is suffered to stand till it settles and becomes clear; it is then poured off, and the sediment dried at a red heat, weighed, and set down as *aluminous soil*.

6. The presence of carbonate of lime in soil, (which is generally in small quantities,) is readily ascertained by pouring upon it muriatic acid diluted with water. If it contains carbonate of lime, an effervescence immediately takes place in a greater or less degree, according to the quantity. To ascertain the proportion of this ingredient, place a new portion of the soil in a glass vessel, and ascertain its weight; also determine the weight of about a gill of diluted muriatic acid, and place weights in one side of the scales to balance them both; then pour on the muriatic acid. In three hours, all the carbonic acid from the carbonate of lime will have been driven off, and after blowing it out of the vessel, ascertain the loss of weight. Then as 22 is to 50, so is this loss to the amount of carbonate of lime in the soil.*

It may be important to detect sulphate of lime (gypsum) in soils, though it is not generally looked upon as a component part. The following is Sir H. Davy's method:—A given weight of soil must be heated red for half an hour in a crucible, mixed with one third of powdered charcoal. The mixture must be boiled for quarter of an hour, in half a pint of water, and the liquid passed through a filter, and exposed for some days to the air in an open vessel. If any considerable quantity of gypsum exists in the soil, a white precipitate will gradually form in the liquid, and the weight of it will indicate the proportion.

The most fertile soils are those which contain a proper proportion of the different ingredients. The following are the proportions of a rich alluvial soil, given by Sir John Sinclair as the most fertile for grasses. Siliceous matter, (including stones, and sand) 71 parts, alumine 7, carbonate of lime 6, animal and vegetable matter 9. It also contained one part in 200 of gypsum. The proportions agree very nearly with those given by Professor Eaton of the best river alluvion near Troy, N. Y. These were, siliceous matter (including stones and pebbles) 75, alumine 7, carb. lime 3, decomposed animal and vegetable matter 11, soluble salts 1, water 3. A soil whose constituents approach these, cannot be unproductive in any climate.

The minuteness of the division of the parts of soils, 185 parts only out of 400 could be separated by a very fine sieve. Poor soils often have 300 parts out of 400, of coarse materials.

The attraction which soils have for water, so as to remain suspended in it when mixed with it, also influences their qualities. According to Eaton, when any soil, or any portion of it, will remain suspended in water over four hours, wheat sown in it is often "winter killed." The river alluvion (above given) settles clear in two hours. A clay alluvion of the following composition did not settle till 26 hours:—Silicious soil 48, aluminous 39, carb. lime 2, soluble salts 2, animal and vegetable matter 5, water 4.

In determining the standard proportions for a good soil, it must be remembered, that as different plants have different systems of roots, branches,

* Where accuracy is required, or where the proportion of carbonate of lime is large, the lime must be deducted from the siliceous, and the weight of the carbonic from the animal and vegetable matter.

and leaves, they flourish best in different soils; bulbous rooted plants need a looser and lighter soil than fibrous rooted; and plants having only short fibrous roots, demand a firmer soil than such as have long, and deep tap roots. It may also be observed, that a rainy region of the country needs a light soil, while a dry one needs a rich retentive soil, in order to prevent too much wet in the one case, and drouth in the other.

East Somerset County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair,

To be held at St. Albans Village, on the second Wednesday and Thursday of October next, (1836.)

The Trustees of the East Somerset Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums, with the regulations recommended by the board of Trustees, viz:

ON STOCK.

For the best pair of working oxen, 4 years old and over	\$3 00
Second do	2 50
Third do	2 00
Best pair of 2 years old steers	1 50
Second do	1 00
Best pair of yearlings	1 00
Best cow with her calf	2 50
2d best	2 00
3d best	1 00
Best 3 years old heifer	1 50
2d do	1 00
Best 2 years old do	1 50
2d do	1 00
Best yearling do	1 00

HORSES.

Best stud horse	4 00
Best breeding mare with her colt	3 00

SWINE.

Best boar	2 50
2d do	2 00
Best breeding sow with her pigs	2 50
2d do	2 00

SHEEP.

Best merino or Saxony buck	2 50
2d do	2 00
Best flock of merino or Saxony sheep, not less than 12 in number	2 50
Best do of native or mixed breed, not less than 12	2 00
2d do	1 00

ON CROPS.

Best crop of corn, not less than one acre, and not less than 50 bushels to the acre, the 1st vol.	
Maine Farmer and	2 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best crop of wheat on not less than an acre, and not less than 25 bushels to the acre, the 1st vol.	
Maine Farmer and	3 00
2d do 1st vol. do and	2 00
3d do 1st vol. do and	1 00
Best crop of ruta bage—1-4 acre	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best crop of wurtzel beet—1-8 acre	1 50
Best crop of potatoes, not less than 250 bushels on an acre, 1st vol. Maine Farmer and	1 00
2d do 1st vol. Maine Farmer.	2 00
Best crop of beans	2 00
Best crop of rye on an acre	2 00
Best crop of barley do.	2 00
Best crop of winter wheat per acre	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best crop of oats per acre	2 00
2d do	1 50
Best crop of oats and peas—not less than 1-3 peas, per acre	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best crop of flax, not less than 1-4 of an acre	1 50
Best crop of hay, not less than 2 1-2 tons per acre	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best barrel of engrafted apples	1 00

CROPS ON BURN'T LAND.

Best crop of wheat, not less than 25 bushels per acre	2 50
2d do 1st vol. Maine Farmer.	2 00
Best crop of rye, not less than 25 bushels per acre	2 00
2d do	1 00

MANUFACTURES.

For the best plough	2 00
Best cart wheels	2 00
“ narrow axe	50
“ birch table	1 00
“ bureau of native wood	2 00
“ side of sole leather	1 00
“ pair of calfskin boots	1 00
“ horse rake	2 00
“ roller for smoothing land	1 00
“ piece of fulled cloth, not less than 10 yards, 3-4 wide	2 50
Best do of flannel, not less than 10 yards 7-8 wide	2 00
16 yards best carpeting	2 00
Best counterpane	2 00
“ hearth rug	1 50
“ worsted hose	50
2d do	25
Best woolen do	50
2d do	25
1 lb. of best linen thread	50
2d do	25
Best straw braid—50 yards	50
“ “ bonnet	1 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best firkin of butter, 35 pounds	3 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
4th do do	1 00
Best cheese not less than 15 lbs.	2 00
2d do do	1 00

There will be a ploughing match on the second day of the show, to commence at 9 o'clock; when the following premiums will be awarded, if in the opinion of the adjudging committees, there should be sufficient merit evinced, to justify such an award.

To the person who shall plough 1-8 of an acre of sward ground in the best manner and least expense	3 00
2d do	2 50
3d do	2 00

The following rules must be complied with to entitle competitors to receive premiums.

1st. No premiums will be given unless the animal, crop or article offered, shall be thought sufficiently better than ordinary animals, crops or articles of the kind, to deserve it.

2d. All animals offered for premiums must be owned by a member or members of the society at least 60 days previous to the exhibition. Also manufactured articles must have been made by members of the society, or in their families.

3d. Written statements respecting the animals offered for premiums, must be furnished the Secretary, specifying the origin, breed or stock of the animal, whether native or imported; and the advantages of them, for labor, dairy, or other purposes, together with the mode and expenses of rearing the same.

4th. No premium will be awarded on any animal that has previously received the first premium, from said society.

5th. To entitle a person to a premium on grain, the lands and crops must be measured by disinterested persons, and proper vouchers thereof, produced to the committee for awarding premiums on those articles; and satisfactory evidence will be required respecting the truth of all statements made by competitors, before any premiums shall be awarded: also a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quality of dressing put upon the land the course pursued in cultivating the same, kind of soil, &c. with an accurate account of all the expenses.

6th. All entries for premiums must be made with the Secretary of the society previous to the day of exhibition.

Gratuities will be given for specimens of useful and ornamental manufactured articles of an extraordinary quality, not included in the above.

SEWALL PRESCOTT,
BENJ. MERRILL,
JAMES STEWART,
SAMUEL SANBORN,
GEORGE LANCY,
AMBROSE FINSON,
JOSEPH D. JEWETT } Trustees.

The Penobscot Agricultural Society

Offers the following premiums, to be awarded at its next Show.

ON CROPS.

Best Summer Wheat,	\$4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best Winter Wheat, (burnt land,)	3 00
“ “ (ploughed land,)	4 00
2d do (ploughed or burnt,)	2 00
Best Rye,	3 00
“ Indian Corn,	4 00
2d do	3 00
Best Oats and Peas, (half peas,)	4 00
“ Oats,	3 00
“ Potatoes,	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best Mangel Wurtzel,	10 00
2d do	5 00
Best Ruta Baga,	5 00
2d do	3 00
Of each of the above crops, there must be one acre, to entitle to premium.	2 00
Best Peas, 1-4 acre,	3 00
“ White Beans, 1-4 acre,	2 00
“ Flax, 1-4 acre,	2 00
“ Mulberry nursery,	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Apples, one barrel,	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Pears, one bushel,	2 00

ON STOCK.

Best Stud Horse,	10 00
2d do	6 00
Best Breeding Mare,	5 00
2d do	4 00
Best Gelding Horse or Mare, not kept for breeding,	4 00
2d do do	3 00
Best Horse or Mare Colt, 3 years old,	2 00
“ Bull,	10 00
2d do	6 00
Best 3 years old Bull,	4 00
“ 2 years old do	3 00
“ Milch Cow,	5 00
2d do	4 00
Best 3 years old Heifer,	3 00
“ Working Oxen,	6 00
2d do	5 00
3d do	4 00
Best 3 years old Steers,	4 00
2d do	3 00
Best Boar, more than 6 months old,	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Merino Buck,	4 00
“ Dishley do	4 00
“ South Down do.	4 00
“ Common or Cross do	3 00
“ Flock 20 Ewes,	8 00
2d do	6 00

No animal will be considered entitled to the premium, unless it has been owned and kept in the County during the season, and is in all important points decidedly superior. All entries for premiums must be made with Mr. John S. Sayward, the Recording Secretary, by seven of the clock in the morning, on the day of the Show and Exhibition.

ABRAHAM SANBORN, } Com.
CORNELIUS COOLIDGE, } on
EDWARD PILLSBURY, } Stock.

The Standing Committee on Stock appoint John Wilson, Jr. of Newport, Sewall Stanley, of Levant, and Ora Oakman, of Corinth, a sub-committee on Milch Cows, Heifers and three years old Steers—Marcian Seavy, of Bradford, James White of Newport, and Ebenezer Higgins, of Exeter, a sub-committee on Working Oxen and Boars—Charles S. Abbot, of Dutton, Seba French, of Dexter, Winthrop Chapman, of Exeter, a sub-committee on Bucks and Ewe Sheep. Gentlemen composing the sub-committees, will please to consider this a sufficient notice of their appointment; and if they decline serving, to make known their intention to the Standing committee in time to fill their places.

We the undersigned, Committee on Tools, Implements of Husbandry, and Manufactures, recommend the following premiums:

Best butter, not less than 50 lbs.	\$3 00
2d do	1 50

Best do 30 lbs.	2 50
2d do	1 25
Best do 20 lbs	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Cheese, not less than 50 lbs.	3 00
2d do	1 50
Best do 30 lbs.	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best sward Plough,	3 00
2d do	1 50
Best Seed Plough,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best wide rimmed Cart Wheels	3 00
“ Harrow,	2 00
“ Ox-yoke,	1 00
2d do	50
Best instrument for cutting bushes,	1 00
“ Machine for sowing seed in drills,	2 00
“ Cheese Press,	1 00
“ Churn,	1 00
“ piece of Filled Cloth, not less than 10 yards,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yds.	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Coverlet,	2 00
“ pr. Wool Blankets,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best carpet,	3 00
2d do.	1 50
Best Hearth Rug,	1 00
2d do	50
Best Woolen Hose,	1 00
2d do	50
Best wrought Handkerchief,	1 00
2d do	50
Best Palm-leaf Hat,	1 00
2d do	50
Best Fur Hat,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best specimen of Sewing Silk,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Sole Leather, not less than 3 sides,	2 00
“ specimen of Harness Leather,	2 00
“ specimen of Upper Leather,	2 00
“ specimen of Calf-skin,	2 00

No premium will be awarded to any of the above named articles, unless manufactured in this County, ploughs excepted.

AMASA STETSON, } Standing
JAMES TILTON, } Committee.

The Trustees will place at the disposal of the Committee on Manufactures funds sufficient to meet any miscellaneous entries which may be made in their department. We hope that entries of every kind of useful or ornamental manufacture produced in the County, will be made, and specimens exhibited at the Show.

Regulations to be observed in making entries, &c., will be published before the Show.

M. FISHER,
NATH'L BURRILL, JR. } Trustees.
JOHN DUNNING,

Raising Ducks and Turkeys.—In the Agriculturist of last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions; and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiments of driving their turkeys, when young to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated, that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method, which of all others they believe best calculated to be attended with success.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

The Washington Globe announces the receipt of authentic intelligence that all the installments due from France under the treaty of the 4th July, have been paid to an agent at Paris. About \$500,000 will be received by each packet

From Silliman's Journal.

1. *Alum* may be used for ornaments, like alabaster. When of a proper degree of solidity, it may be wrought with tools, polished, &c. When melted by heat, it may be cast into pasteboard moulds, and then polished or wrought. While in a melted state, it may be colored to suit the fancy. If rubbed with an excaustic of yellow wax, the appearance of marble or alabaster may be given to it.

2. *Cement*.—Calcined and pulverized shells, mixed into a paste with coarse or refuse oil, makes a cement, used in India for stopping the joints of boats, &c.

3. *A heater or Calorifactor*, for preserving the heat of the body in attacks of cholera, or severe and protracted chills, is made with advantage, by forming a semi-cylindrical case of tin, which will cover the body when in bed, leaving an opening at one end for the neck, so that the head may protrude. This case is made double, with a space of four inches between the inner and outer sheet. One opening is left at the top, for the insertion of a funnel, through which hot water is to be poured, and another small opening for the escape of air. This case is to be pressed down, over the patient, when in bed, and the clothes packed round it. If covered with a blanket, it will, when charged with hot water, retain the heat a great while. It need not be filled with hot water. The steam which rises, keeps the upper part hot. The two sides should be connected by a tube, to equalize the flow of the water. In fifteen minutes the pulse has been raised from sixty one to eighty seven per minute. In rheumatism, and all cases in which sweating is indicated, this instrument may be effectually used. The water is drawn off by a stop cock at the bottom.

4. *Freezing Mixture*.—Four pounds of pulverized sulphate of soda, (not efflorescent,) and three pounds of cold dilute sulphuric acid, (seven pounds strong acid and five pounds of water, mixed the day before using.) I have prepared by this process more than three hundred pounds of artificial ice.—BOUTIGNY. *D' Evreux*.

5. A good *Safe*, or victual preserver, is prepared by making it of a double case of wire gauze, and filling the interval with fresh charcoal, in fine pieces. Fresh meat, when suspended by hooks from the top, will keep good and sweet for a week in this safe, in the hottest weather.

6. *Cure for Cramp*.—A bar of iron, placed across the bed on which the person sleeps, under the mattress, about as high from the foot as the calf of the leg, is said to be an effectual preventive. The bar may be an inch square. In defect of a bar, a poker or other iron will answer temporarily. If there be two mattresses, it may be placed between them. This remedy was strongly recommended by Dr. Chretienne, of Montpellier, and has proved availing in a vast number of cases.

7. *Excellent Ink, and easily made*.—Into a ten gallon keg, put three pounds of copperas, well pulverized. Take three pounds of logwood, and boil it in six or seven gallons of rain or pure river water, and when it has boiled half an hour add four pounds of nut galls, broken up, and a quarter of a pound of alum. After another half hour's boiling, pour the whole of the materials into the keg, stir the contents well together, and let it remain a week, stirring the whole several times a day. Then put into the keg half a pound of gum arabic, in powder, and one pound and a half of sugar candy. Leave the mixture a week longer, stirring frequently. After three weeks' rest and settling, the ink may be used at pleasure, growing better with age.

To keep it from moulding, add a dram of cloves and cinnamon, in powder, with an ounce of anise seed.

To render the ink of a beautiful blue black, add to the above contents a quart of sulphate of indigo. The latter is prepared by taking a quarter of a pound of indigo, reducing it to small pieces, sprinkling a little water on it, and the next day add to it two pounds of sulphuric acid, and leave it to digest in a warm place.

8. *To silver iron*.—Add to a solution of silver in nitric acid, a portion of common salt. Wash the precipitate thoroughly on a filter, and let it dry. By rubbing this powder on the iron or steel, (pre-

viously coppered, by plunging it, with a clean surface, into a warm solution of sulphate of copper, and rubbing it with a polisher,) with a little cream of tartar, a coating of silver may be established, which admits of a fine polish.

Summary.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The U. S. Telegraph Extra of May 31, contains the following additional intelligence from Texas.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE TEXANS, AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED!

The most sceptical, we think, can no longer doubt the victory of Houston, and the capture of Santa Anna.

TEXAS.—The following are copies of the letters and documents from Houston's Camp, received yesterday by the steamer *Levant*, from Natchitoches. The orders are copies of translations from the original Spanish.—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

SANTA ANNA TO GEN. PHILASOLA,
Army of Operations,

Coast Division under my command.

Having yesterday had an unfortunate encounter, I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy. After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your excellency will cause the division under the command of Gen. Parza to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viesca with his division to Guadalupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, ad interim, until we agree upon terms of lasting peace.

Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provisions of the place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your Excellency will without fail comply with those dispositions, advising me of same by return of couriers, as also if any should oppose its accomplishment.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Copy No. 2.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—Inasmuch as I have ordered your Excellency by official note of the day that you cause the troops to return to Bexar and Guadalupe Victoria, I charge you to instruct the commandants of the several divisions, not to permit any damage to be done to the property of the country, hoping that these dispositions will be punctually complied with.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Order No. 3.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—You will immediately order the Military Command at Goliad to put all the prisoners made at Copano, at liberty, and send them forthwith to San Felipe, de Austin, and for which purpose your Excellency will dictate such orders as may be conducive to the object.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters Army, San Jacinto River, }
April 26th, 1836.

All the troops on their march from the east, will report at Head Quarters as early as possible, marching by way of Harrisburg for the present—but all turn out. The enemy have been badly defeated, and are retreating precipitately for the purpose of concentrating.

One bold push now will drive them entirely out of the country, and secure Liberty, Independence, and Peace to Texas. Let all turn out. Our standard is a victorious one, and waves beautifully under a benificent Providence.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War.

Copy of a letter from General Samuel Houston.
San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.

Tell our friends all the news, that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630, and taken 570, prisoners. Gen. Santa Anna and Cos are taken, and three Generals slain; a vast amount of property taken, and about 1500 stand of arms, many swords, and one nine pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on and let the people plant corn.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander in-Chief.

A member of one of the volunteer companions at Savannah from Florida, was accidentally killed on the 23d inst. by a comrade, and another was drowned on the 22d, while bathing.

An arrival at Savannah from Picolata, reports that a white person named Mott, very recently from the North, was killed and scalped a few days since at his plantation above Mandarin; and about twenty miles from Jacksonville. A letter of the 5th inst. from Micanopy confirms the intelligence from Colonel Rowles at Fort Gilliland, that the Indians had just killed near Micanopy, four of our people and wounded two.

The *Newnan, Geo. Palladium* of the 11th inst. says, 'We have just been informed by the stage driver from below, that the Indians have butchered 60 men, women and children in Chambers county, Alabama, and the whole country from West Point down is deserted by the whites.' The same paper says, that it is reported that the Creeks can muster 10,000 warriors.

Wool.

In many sections of our State, Agriculturists are turning their serious attention to the growing of Wool, with the certain prospect of a fair remuneration for their enterprise. It has been proved by experience that in this country, flocks of sheep can be doubled in a short period of time, and no doubt remains that eventually, more Wool will be produced than will suffice for our own consumption. In 1831, the number of Sheep in the United States was estimated at twenty millions. Since that period the increase has been rapid, and the number at present may with safety be set down at thirty millions, producing at a fair calculation, one hundred and eight millions of pounds of washed wool. The price of wool has ranged, and is at present high, so that estimating the new clip at an average of 43 cents per lb. the total value will amount to \$43,200,000. In 1830, the number of sheep raised in Great Britain, was thirty-two millions, producing one hundred and sixty millions of lbs. of wool. In France in 1828, there were thirty-two millions of sheep, which produced upwards of one hundred millions of lbs. of washed wool. In Prussia in 1828, the number of sheep amounted to 11,606,200, of which, upwards of 1,734,000 were merinos. The number of sheep in the State of New-York, at present, is computed at full five millions; in Pennsylvania, three and a half millions, and in Vermont, one million one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Philadelphia Commercial List*.

Deaths.

In Turner, May 11, Miss Eliza, daughter of Dr. Timothy Howe, aged 31. Mrs. Persis, wife of Mr. David Jackman, aged 27. May 27th, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Jonathan Phillips, aged 44.

In Augusta, Mrs. Betsey Reed, wife of Mr. Luther Reed, aged 37.

In Calais, very suddenly, Mr. Robert Hopkins, formerly of Jefferson, aged 26.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that I relinquish to my son, LEVI C. TOZIER, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall neither claim any of his wages nor pay any of his debts after this date.
GEORGE W. TOZIER.

Attest—JOHN H. TOZIER.

Greene, May 20, 1836.

Found,

On the road between this Village and East Winthrop, a CAMBLETT CLOKE—The Owner can have it by calling at this Office.

Winthrop, June 6, 1836.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 00	10 37
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	55	60
southern, geese,	"	50	58
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 62	7 00
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 12	7 20
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 00	
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	94
southern flat do.	"	84	86
white	"	81	83
Rye, northern,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	56	67
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 14	1 17
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	50	60
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	9 00
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. { Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	16
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	12	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY May 30.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market, 250 Beef Cattle, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 440 Sheep and 90 Swine. 42 Beef Cattle and 290 Sheep unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were well supported. We quote two or three yokes extra and very fine taken at 51s; 1st quality at 46s 6d a 49s 5d; second quality 41s 6d; 3d quality 36s a 39s.

Working Oxen.—We noticed a few sales, \$55, 65, 80, 105 and 158.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$25, 28, 32, 37 50, 40 and 50.

Sheep.—A lot of Sheep and Lambs at 13s 6d, and a lot at 18s; a lot of about 100 Wethers 37s 6d each.

Swine.—We notice the sale of one lot only at about 7c. At retail, 9 and 10 for small Shoats, and from 7 to 9 for large Hogs.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Voted, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding *Three Thousand Dollars*, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.

Winthrop, June 4, 1836.

**Dey of Algiers,———Highlander,
AND
Young Highlander.**

Three as celebrated (Premium) Horses as can be found in New England, will be kept the present season at the following places, viz:

DEY OF ALGIERS—at the stable of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of Barker & Hobbs, Augusta, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HIGHLANDER—at the stable of P. T. Farrington, Main Street, Portland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. Marston, Falmouth, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

YOUNG HIGHLANDER—at the stable of J. Buxton, Wallnut Hill, North Yarmouth—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. M. Thompson, New Gloucester upper corner, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

For Terms, Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills and certificates at their stand.
June 7, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Maine Monthly Magazine.

Comprising the Portland Magazine and the Eastern Magazine.

On the first day of July next, will be issued the first number of THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and 'The Eastern Magazine' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazine comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq., who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel during the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to the 'Maine Monthly.' The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not arise from a want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain forty eight pages. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor to the care of either of the publishers as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to either of the publishers. In all cases, the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, Portland, } Publishers.
DAVEN & THATCHER, Bangor, }

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line
FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, BOSTON—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

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WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

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WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.

" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.

" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.

" from Portland to Bangor \$4.

" from Portland to Eastport \$6.

" from Portland to St. John's \$8.

" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.

" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.

" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins', Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's Augusta, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's Hallowell.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st.
LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port.
Andrew's wharf, } land,

or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell,
May 18.

From Silliman's Journal.

1. *Alum* may be used for ornaments, like alabaster. When of a proper degree of solidity, it may be wrought with tools, polished, &c. When melted by heat, it may be cast into pasteboard moulds, and then polished or wrought. While in a melted state, it may be colored to suit the fancy. If rubbed with an excaustic of yellow wax, the appearance of marble or alabaster may be given to it.

2. *Cement*.—Calcined and pulverized shells, mixed into a paste with coarse or refuse oil, makes a cement, used in India for stopping the joints of boats, &c.

3. *A heater or Calorifactor*, for preserving the heat of the body in attacks of cholera, or severe and protracted chills, is made with advantage, by forming a semi-cylindrical case of tin, which will cover the body when in bed, leaving an opening at one end for the neck, so that the head may protrude. This case is made double, with a space of four inches between the inner and outer sheet. One opening is left at the top, for the insertion of a tube, through which hot water is to be sent; another small opening for the escape of steam. The case is to be pressed down, over the patient in bed, and the clothes packed round the case, and covered with a blanket, it will, when hot water, retains the heat a great while, and not be filled with hot water. The steam, which rises, keeps the upper part hot. The case should be connected by a tube, to equalize the pressure of the water. In fifteen minutes the pulse has been raised from sixty one to eighty seven per minute. In rheumatism, and all cases in which sweating is indicated, this instrument may be effectually used. The water is drawn off by a stop cock at the bottom.

4. *Freezing Mixture*.—Four pounds of pulverized sulphate of soda, (not efflorescent,) and three pounds of cold dilute sulphuric acid, (seven pounds strong acid and five pounds of water, mixed the day before using.) I have prepared by this process more than three hundred pounds of artificial ice.—BOUTIGNY. D' EREUX.

5. A good *Safe*, or victual preserver, is prepared by making it of a double case of wire gauze, and filling the interval with fresh charcoal, in fine pieces. Fresh meat, when suspended by hooks from the top, will keep good and sweet for a week in this safe, in the hottest weather.

6. *Cure for Cramp*.—A bar of iron, placed across the bed on which the person sleeps, under the mattress, about as high from the foot as the calf of the leg, is said to be an effectual preventive. The bar may be an inch square. In defect of a bar, a poker or other iron will answer temporarily. If there be two mattresses, it may be placed between them. This remedy was strongly recommended by Dr. Chretienne, of Montpellier, and has proved availing in a vast number of cases.

7. *Excellent Ink, and easily made*.—Into a ten gallon keg, put three pounds of copperas, well pulverized. Take three pounds of logwood, and boil it in six or seven gallons of rain or pure river water, and when it has boiled half an hour add four pounds of nut galls, broken up, and a quarter of a pound of alum. After another half hour's boiling, pour the whole of the materials into the keg, stir the contents well together, and let it remain a week, stirring the whole several times a day. Then put into the keg half a pound of gum arabic, in powder, and one pound and a half of sugar candy. Leave the mixture a week longer, stirring frequently. After three weeks' rest and settling, the ink may be used at pleasure, growing better with age.

To keep it from moulding, add a dram of cloves and cinnamon, in powder, with an ounce of anise seed.

To render the ink of a beautiful blue black, add to the above contents a quart of sulphate of indigo. The latter is prepared by taking a quarter of a pound of indigo, reducing it to small pieces, sprinkling a little water on it, and the next day add to it two pounds of sulphuric acid, and leave it to digest in a warm place.

8. *To silver iron*.—Add to a solution of silver in nitric acid, a portion of common salt. Wash the precipitate thoroughly on a filter, and let it dry. By rubbing this powder on the iron or steel, (pre-

viously coppered, by plunging it, with a clean surface, into a warm solution of sulphate of copper, and rubbing it with a polisher,) with a little cream of tartar, a coating of silver may be established, which admits of a fine polish.

Summary.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The U. S. Telegraph Extra of May 31, contains the following additional intelligence from Texas.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE TEXANS, AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED!

The most sceptical, we think, can no longer doubt the victory of Houston, and the capture of Santa Anna.

TEXAS.—The following are copies of the letters and documents from Houston's Camp, received from Nashville.

MISNUMER

will cause the division under the command of Gen. Parza to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viesca with his division to Guadalupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, ad interim, until we agree upon terms of lasting peace.

Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provisions of the place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your Excellency will without fail comply with those dispositions, advising me of same by return of couriers, as also if any should oppose its accomplishment.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Copy No. 2.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—Inasmuch as I have ordered your Excellency by official note of the day that you cause the troops to return to Bexar and Guadalupe Victoria, I charge you to instruct the commandants of the several divisions, not to permit any damage to be done to the property of the country, hoping that these dispositions will be punctually complied with.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Order No. 3.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—You will immediately order the Military Command at Goliad to put all the prisoners made at Copano, at liberty, and send them forthwith to San Felipe, de Austin, and for which purpose your Excellency will dictate such orders as may be conducive to the object.

God and Liberty,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters Army, San Jacinto River, }
April 26th, 1836. }

All the troops on their march from the east, will report at Head Quarters as early as possible, marching by way of Harrisburg for the present—but all turn out. The enemy have been badly defeated, and are retreating precipitately for the purpose of concentrating.

One bold push now will drive them entirely out of the country, and secure Liberty, Independence, and Peace to Texas. Let all turn out. Our standard is a victorious one, and waves beautifully under a benificent Providence.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War.

Copy of a letter from General Samuel Houston.
San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.

Tell our friends all the news, that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630, and taken 570, prisoners. Gen. Santa Anna and Cos are taken, and three Generals slain; a vast amount of property taken, and about 1500 stand of arms, many swords, and one nine pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on and let the people plant corn.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander in-Chief.

A member of one of the volunteer companions at Savannah from Florida, was accidentally killed on the 23d inst. by a comrade, and another was drowned on the 22d, while bathing.

An arrival at Savannah from Picolata, reports that a white person named Mott, very recently from the North, was killed and scalped a few days since at his plantation above Mandarin; and about twenty miles from Jacksonville. A letter of the 5th inst. from Micanopy confirms the intelligence from Colonel Rowles at Fort Gilliland, that the In-

10,000 warriors.

Wool.

In many sections of our State, Agriculturists are turning their serious attention to the growing of Wool, with the certain prospect of a fair remuneration for their enterprise. It has been proved by experience that in this country, flocks of sheep can be doubled in a short period of time, and no doubt remains that eventually, more Wool will be produced than will suffice for our own consumption. In 1831, the number of Sheep in the United States was estimated at twenty millions. Since that period the increase has been rapid, and the number at present may with safety be set down at thirty millions, producing at a fair calculation, one hundred and eight millions of pounds of washed wool. The price of wool has ranged, and is at present high, so that estimating the new clip at an average of 43 cents per lb. the total value will amount to \$43,200,000. In 1830, the number of sheep raised in Great Britain, was thirty-two millions, producing one hundred and sixty millions of lbs. of wool. In France in 1828, there were thirty-two millions of sheep, which produced upwards of one hundred millions of lbs. of washed wool. In Prussia in 1828, the number of sheep amounted to 11,606,200, of which, upwards of 1,734,000 were merinoes. The number of sheep in the State of New-York, at present, is computed at full five millions; in Pennsylvania, three and a half millions, and in Vermont, one million one hundred and fifty thousand.—Philadelphia Commercial List.

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Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
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do. 1-2 do.	"	50	50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
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Northern pulled.	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
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Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

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Cows and Calves—Sales at \$25, 28, 32, 37 50, 40 and 50.

Sheep—A lot of Sheep and Lambs at 13s 6d, and a lot at 18s; a lot of about 100 Wethers 37s 6d each.

Wallout Hill, North Yarmouth—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. M. Thompson, New Gloucester upper corner, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

For Terms, Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills and certificates at their stand.
June 7, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Maine Monthly Magazine.

Comprising the Portland Magazine and the Eastern Magazine.

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In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and 'The Eastern Magazine' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazine comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq., who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel during the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to the 'Maine Monthly.' The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not arise from a want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain forty eight pages. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor to the care of either of the publishers as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to either of the publishers. In all cases, the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, Portland, } Publish-
DRAKE & THATCHER, Bangor, } ers.

From Silliman's Journal.

1. *Alum* may be used for ornaments, like alabaster. When of a proper degree of solidity, it may be wrought with tools, polished, &c. When melted by heat, it may be cast into pasteboard moulds, and then polished or wrought. While in a melted state, it may be colored to suit the fancy. If rubbed with an excaustic of yellow wax, the appearance of marble or alabaster may be given to it.

2. *Cement*.—Calcined and pulverized shells, mixed into a paste with coarse or refuse oil, makes a cement, used in India for stopping the joints of boats, &c.

3. *A heater or Calorifactor*, for preserving the heat of the body in attacks of cholera, or severe and protracted chills, is made with advantage, by forming a semi-cylindrical case of tin, which will cover the body when in bed, leaving an opening at one end for the neck, so that the head may protrude. This case is made double, with a space of four inches between the inner and outer sheet. One opening is left at the top, for the insertion of a funnel, through which hot water is to be poured, and another small opening for the escape of air. This case is to be pressed down, over the patient, when in bed, and the clothes packed round it. If covered with a blanket, it will, when charged with hot water, retain the heat a great while. It need not be filled with hot water. The steam which rises, keeps the upper part hot. The two sides should be connected by a tube, to equalize the flow of the water. In fifteen minutes the pulse has been raised from sixty one to eighty seven per minute. In rheumatism, and all cases in which sweating is indicated, this instrument may be effectually used. The water is drawn off by a stop cock at the bottom.

4. *Freezing Mixture*.—Four pounds of pulverized sulphate of soda, (not efflorescent,) and three pounds of cold dilute sulphuric acid, (seven pounds strong acid and five pounds of water, mixed the day before using.) I have prepared by this process more than three hundred pounds of artificial ice.—BOUTIGNY. D' Evreux.

5. A good *Safe*, or victual preserver, is prepared by making it of a double case of wire gauze, and filling the interval with fresh charcoal, in fine pieces. Fresh meat, when suspended by hooks from the top, will keep good and sweet for a week in this safe, in the hottest weather.

6. *Cure for Cramp*.—A bar of iron, placed across the bed on which the person sleeps, under the mattress, about as high from the foot as the calf of the leg, is said to be an effectual preventive. The bar may be an inch square. In defect of a bar, a poker or other iron will answer temporarily. If there be two mattresses, it may be placed between them. This remedy was strongly recommended by Dr. Chretienne, of Montpellier, and has proved availing in a vast number of cases.

7. *Excellent Ink, and easily made*.—Into a ten gallon keg, put three pounds of copperas, well pulverized. Take three pounds of logwood, and boil it in six or seven gallons of rain or pure river water, and when it has boiled half an hour add four pounds of nut galls, broken up, and a quarter of a pound of alum. After another half hour's boiling, pour the whole of the materials into the keg, stir the contents well together, and let it remain a week, stirring the whole several times a day. Then put into the keg half a pound of gum arabic, in powder, and one pound and a half of sugar candy. Leave the mixture a week longer, stirring frequently. After three weeks' rest and settling, the ink may be used at pleasure, growing better with age.

To keep it from moulding, add a dram of cloves and cinnamon, in powder, with an ounce of anise seed.

To render the ink of a beautiful blue black, add to the above contents a quart of sulphate of indigo. The latter is prepared by taking a quarter of a pound of indigo, reducing it to small pieces, sprinkling a little water on it, and the next day add to it two pounds of sulphuric acid, and leave it to digest in a warm place.

8. *To silver iron*.—Add to a solution of silver in nitric acid, a portion of common salt. Wash the precipitate thoroughly on a filter, and let it dry. By rubbing this powder on the iron or steel, (pre-

viously coppered, by plunging it, with a clean surface, into a warm solution of sulphate of copper, and rubbing it with a polisher,) with a little cream of tartar, a coating of silver may be established, which admits of a fine polish.

Summary.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The U. S. Telegraph Extra of May 31, contains the following additional intelligence from Texas.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE TEXANS, AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED!

The most sceptical, we think, can no longer doubt the victory of Houston, and the capture of Santa Anna.

TEXAS.—The following are copies of the letters and documents from Houston's Camp, received yesterday by the steamer *Levant*, from Natchitoches. The orders are copies of translations from the original Spanish.—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

SANTA ANNA TO GEN. PHILASOLA,
Army of Operations,
Coast Division under my command.

Having yesterday had an unfortunate encounter, I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy. After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your excellency will cause the division under the command of Gen. Parza to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viesca with his division to Guadalupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, ad interim, until we agree upon terms of lasting peace.

Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provisions of the place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your Excellency will without fail comply with those dispositions, advising me of same by return of couriers, as also if any should oppose its accomplishment.

God and Liberty,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Copy No. 2.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—Inasmuch as I have ordered your Excellency by official note of the day that you cause the troops to return to Bexar and Guadalupe Victoria, I charge you to instruct the commandants of the several divisions, not to permit any damage to be done to the property of the country, hoping that these dispositions will be punctually complied with.

God and Liberty,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[Order No. 3.]

Army of Operations.

Excellent Sir—You will immediately order the Military Command at Goliad to put all the prisoners made at Copano, at liberty, and send them forthwith to San Felipe, de Austin, and for which purpose your Excellency will dictate such orders as may be conducive to the object.

God and Liberty,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Camp San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters Army, San Jacinto River,
April 26th, 1836.

All the troops on their march from the east, will report at Head Quarters as early as possible, marching by way of Harrisburg for the present—but all turn out. The enemy have been badly defeated, and are retreating precipitately for the purpose of concentrating.

One bold push now will drive them entirely out of the country, and secure Liberty, Independence, and Peace to Texas. Let all turn out. Our standard is a victorious one, and waves beautifully under a benificent Providence.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War.

Copy of a letter from General Samuel Houston.
San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.

Tell our friends all the news, that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630, and taken 570, prisoners. Gen. Santa Anna and Cos are taken, and three Generals slain; a vast amount of property taken, and about 1500 stand of arms, many swords, and one nine pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on and let the people plant corn.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander in-Chief.

A member of one of the volunteer companions at Savannah from Florida, was accidentally killed on the 23d inst. by a comrade, and another was drowned on the 22d, while bathing.

An arrival at Savannah from Picolata, reports that a white person named Mott, very recently from the North, was killed and scalped a few days since at his plantation above Mandarin; and about twenty miles from Jacksonville. A letter of the 5th inst. from Micanopy confirms the intelligence from Colonel Rowles at Fort Gilliland, that the Indians had just killed near Micanopy, four of our people and wounded two.

The Newnan, Geo. Palladium of the 11th inst. says, 'We have just been informed by the stage driver from below, that the Indians have butchered 60 men, women and children in Chambers county, Alabama, and the whole country from West Point down is deserted by the whites.' The same paper says, that it is reported that the Creeks can muster 10,000 warriors.

Wool.

In many sections of our State, Agriculturists are turning their serious attention to the growing of Wool, with the certain prospect of a fair remuneration for their enterprise. It has been proved by experience that in this country, flocks of sheep can be doubled in a short period of time, and no doubt remains that eventually, more Wool will be produced than will suffice for our own consumption. In 1831, the number of Sheep in the United States was estimated at twenty millions. Since that period the increase has been rapid, and the number at present may with safety be set down at thirty millions, producing at a fair calculation, one hundred and eight millions of pounds of washed wool. The price of wool has ranged, and is at present high, so that estimating the new clip at an average of 43 cents per lb. the total value will amount to \$43,200,000. In 1830, the number of sheep raised in Great Britain, was thirty-two millions, producing one hundred and sixty millions of lbs. of wool. In France in 1828, there were thirty-two millions of sheep, which produced upwards of one hundred millions of lbs. of washed wool. In Prussia in 1828, the number of sheep amounted to 11,606,200, of which, upwards of 1,734,000 were merinoes. The number of sheep in the State of New-York, at present, is computed at full five millions; in Pennsylvania, three and a half millions, and in Vermont, one million one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Philadelphia Commercial List*.

Deaths.

In Turner, May 11, Miss Eliza, daughter of Dr. Timothy Howe, aged 31. Mrs. Persis, wife of Mr. David Jackman, aged 27. May 27th, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Jonathan Phillips, aged 44.

In Augusta, Mrs. Betsey Reed, wife of Mr. Luther Reed, aged 37.

In Calais, very suddenly, Mr. Robert Hopkins, formerly of Jefferson, aged 26.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that I relinquish to my son, LEVI C. TOZIER, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall neither claim any of his wages nor pay any of his debts after this date.
GEORGE W. TOZIER.

Attest—JOHN H. TOZIER.
Greene, May 20, 1836.

Found,

On the road between this Village and East Winthrop, a CAMBLETT CLOKE—The Owner can have it by calling at this Office.
Winthrop, June 6, 1836.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 00	10 37
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	55	60
southern, geese,	"	50	58
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 62	7 00
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 12	7 20
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 00	
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	94
southern flat do.	"	84	86
white	"	81	83
Rye, northern,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	56	67
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000 lbs	"	25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
do. upper,	"	19	20
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 14	1 17
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs	"	2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	50	60
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	9 00
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	16
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	12	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY May 30.
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At market, 250 Beef Cattle, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 440 Sheep and 90 Swine. 42 Beef Cattle and 290 Sheep unsold.

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Working Oxen.—We noticed a few sales, \$55, 65, 80, 105 and 158.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$25, 28, 32, 37 50, 40 and 50.

Sheep.—A lot of Sheep and Lambs at 13s 6d, and a lot at 18s; a lot of about 100 Wethers 37s 6d each.

Swine.—We notice the sale of one lot only at about 7c. At retail, 9 and 10 for small Shouts, and from 7 to 9 for large Hogs.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Voted, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding *Three Thousand Dollars*, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.

Winthrop, June 4, 1836.

**Dey of Algiers,———Highlander,
AND
Young Highlander.**

Three as celebrated (*Premium*) Horses as can be found in New England, will be kept the present season at the following places, viz:

DEY OF ALGIERS—at the stable of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of Barker & Hobbs, Augusta, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HIGHLANDER—at the stable of P. T. Farrington, Main Street, Portland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. Marston, Falmouth, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

YOUNG HIGHLANDER—at the stable of J. Buxton, Walnut Hill, North Yarmouth—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. M. Thompson, New Gloucester upper corner, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

For Terms, Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills and certificates at their stand.
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EDWARD STEPHENS, Portland, } Publish-
DRAEN & THATCHER, Bangor, } ers.

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line
FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, Boston—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES BOSTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—and PORTLAND on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.

" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.

" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.

" from Portland to Bangor \$4.

" from Portland to Eastport \$6.

" from Portland to St. John's \$8.

" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.

" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.

" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins', Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's, Augusta, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's Hallowell.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port-
Andrew's wharf, } land,

or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell,
May 18.

Poetry.

From the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE BRIDE.

The bridal veil hangs o'er her brow,
The ring of gold is on her finger,
Her lips have breathed the marriage vow,
Why should she at the altar linger?

Why wears her gentle brow a shade,
Why dim her eye, when doubt is over,
Why does her slender form for aid,
Lean tremblingly upon her lover?

Is it a feeling of regret,
For solemn vows so lately spoken?
Is it a fear scarce owned as yet,
That her new ties may soon be broken?

Oh no! such causes darken not
The cloud that's swiftly passing o'er her,
Her's is a fair and happy lot,
And bright the path that lies before her.

Her heart has long been freely given
To him who now her hand possessing,
Through patient years has fondly striven
To merit well the precious blessing.

It is the thought of untried years
That, to her spirit strongly clinging,
Is dimming her blue eyes with tears,
And o'er her face a shade is flinging.

It is the thought of duties new,
Of wishes that may prove deceiving,
Of all she hopes, yet fears to do,
Of all she loves and all she's leaving.

It is the thought of by-gone days,
Of them, the fond, the gentle-hearted,
Who meet not now her tearful gaze,
The dear, the absent, the departed!

Oh! who can marvel that the bride,
Should leave the sacred altar weeping?
Or who would seek those tears to chide,
That fresh and green her heart is keeping?

Not he who with a lover's care,
And husband's pride, is fondly guiding
Her trembling steps: for he can share
The gentle thoughts that need no hiding.

Soon love for him those tears will chase,
And smiles re-light her eye with gladness,
And none will blame who truly trace
To its pure source her transient sadness.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XXV.

It is the object of the last three letters to remove, if possible, some of the prejudices and misconceptions, which the young are prone to entertain, on the subject of religion. If I have succeeded, I may indulge the hope of obtaining your attention, while I speak of its claim upon your conscience and your heart.

I might have argued for a moderate pursuit of this world's pleasures, even on the principle of securing the greatest amount of present enjoyment. The most sage philosophers of ancient and modern times have taken this ground, and recommended to their disciples to chasten their desires, and to circumscribe the indulgence of sensual pleasure. But we take higher ground. We call upon you, as an immortal being, to regard, in your principles and conduct, the immortality to which you are destined. We do not consider you merely as a denizen of earth, but as a candidate for eternity.

It is unnecessary for me to prove to you, that you cannot live here always. You need no arguments to convince you that you must die. You can scarcely direct your attention to any point of the visible horizon, where the admonitions of death will not strike your eye, or fall upon your ear. Nor do you question the fact, that the hour of your departure is uncertain. You cannot tell in what moment the mortal agony shall come. Now, have you never pondered on these points of personal peril, and contemplated the scenes that shall succeed? You cannot imagine that death is the termination of your being. There have been sceptics, who have promulgated such an opinion, and

endeavored to support it by a plausible species of sophistry. The sentiment, however, is not common at the present day. The doctrine of immortality is too deeply founded in the constitution of man, to be easily subverted. Infidelity may for a season infuse doubts into your mind; but the truth will come back upon you, with a force that you cannot resist. It is so interwoven with your consciousness, that, however unwelcome, it will cling, with a pertinacious grasp, to your thoughts and feelings. You cannot annihilate it by sophistry, nor drown it by sensual indulgence. You cannot keep back your anticipations from piercing beyond the grave. Your reflections, overleaping every barrier, will fasten upon eternity.

Regarding you, therefore, as a rational and contemplative being, I ask, whether the thought, that you are immortal, does not awaken in your bosom some strange and affecting apprehensions? Whether the consideration, that death, come when it may, shall introduce your spirit into another sphere of existence, does not bring along with it some fearful premonitions? Perhaps you seldom permit the current of your thoughts to take this direction. Perhaps you watch against the first intimations of serious reflection, and endeavor to dissipate them by plunging into business or pleasures. Carrying in your bosom a consciousness of unfitness for such a change as death will produce, and having, in common with all men, an instinctive dread of the gloomy subject, you put away from you, as far as possible, the evil day, and determine that the gay scenes of life shall not be shaded by such considerations.

I admit that, to us all, the thoughts of dying is, at times, unwelcome. Even the Christian cannot always look forward to a future state with undisturbed feelings. Though possessing a hope of God's favor, and an expectation of the rewards of heaven; yet darkness and doubt will occasionally arise, and in some measure obscure his spiritual vision. How much more unwelcome then must be the thought, to a youth, teeming with worldly hopes, and alive to every earthly pleasure! To him, it conveys not only the painful apprehensions of being sundered from every companion, severed from every amusement, and cut down amid the most joyous prospects and anticipations; but also the agonizing assurance of meeting a Being, whose purity and justice are arrayed against a life of sensual indulgences, "who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity," and "who will by no means clear the guilty."

The necessity of relinquishing present happiness, and the fear of enduring future misery, cannot fail to excite anguish and dismay whenever he reflects upon death and eternity. If he does at present enjoy so much earthly felicity as he once anticipated, he at least entertains the hope, that it is yet in reserve. If he cannot say, in the honesty of his heart, that he has now a hope of God's favor, founded on a spiritual basis, he looks forward to the time when such a support shall be thrown under his soul; and he cannot bear the idea of being hurried, prematurely and unprepared, into the fearful scenes of futurity.

It is natural for young men of this character, to fly from the consideration of a subject so gloomy and painful. Hence we find, that, in order to crowd it out of their thoughts, they will resort to every species of gayety, and often rush, with a sort of determined recklessness, into the grossest sensual indulgence. The hours in which business does not press, especially the sacred hours allotted to the soul's reformation, are a season of intolerable reflection. The immortal spirit brings forward her claims and inquiries, and the man of business or pleasures must answer or suppress them. How often, alas! he prefers the latter! The gayety and dissipation of the world hasten to his assistance, and he chooses to smother his reflections in a round of amusements, or the hilarity of boon companions. It is in this way, he endeavors to elude the enemies of his present peace, and to secure a temporary relief from the harassing convictions of conscience. It is a sort of truce, to which his soul reluctantly submits; but it is not a final surrender. It is only giving sharper weapons to conscience, and severer poignancy to her stings.

You cannot keep up such a perpetual recurrence of dissipating enjoyments, as not to allow the conscience any interval for her claims. She will be heard. If you drown her voice through the day; if business, with its pressure and perplexities, aid

you in stifling her reflections; rest assured she will present her account in a dark and sleepless hour of the night. She will make the couch, on which you anticipated repose, as uneasy as a bed of thorns. Perhaps she will take advantage of the insensibility of the body, to make you feel and fear her power. Your dreams may savor of her terrific visitations. You may awake, and find the cold sweat standing on your brow, as the indication of her presence, and the mark of her authority. You may carry a sadness through the day, an unaccountable sinking of spirits, which shall be proof enough that she has presented her account. If you go to the haunts of dissipation, she will follow you with a whisper, which shall shade your countenance, and writhe your frame. She will often make the heart heavy, where it anticipated buoyancy; and clothe with gloom those scenes which promised nothing but sunshine. Such is the power of conscience; so fearful are her visitations. Why will you not listen to her call? Why will you not obey her voice? How can you hope to elude her warnings?

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor.

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CHAS. T. CHASE,
CHAS. L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Hop Poles Wanted.

Wanted immediately 2000 Cedar Hop Poles, for which a fair price will be given.
Enquire at this office.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press.

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active and trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.
Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by
JOS. G. MOODY:
Augusta, January 15, 1836.